But, reply the Unionists, it is not and cannot be a final settlement. The Nationalists do not regard it as final. They regard it as an instal-The two men most mixed up with the Plan of Campaign are Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon. Neither of them accepts this bill as payment in full of the evicted tenants' claims. I suppose the answer is that the bill goes as far | than some rich. It is asserted that this inequalias Ministers dare, or perhaps as they wish. They ty ought to be redressed. The Conservatives know very well that the British taxpayer will not relish a proposal of which the cost, or part of the cost, may ultimately fall on him. He is soothed with assurances that the Irish Church | them, this Ministry resorts to the kind of finance fund will prove ample for all claims of all evicted tenants. But he remains a little apprehensive.

There is, moreover, a great conflict of evidence as to the probable number of tenants who may ent Mfnistry in municipal as well as in National during the last fifteen years the number of | it to pass its second reading without a division. tenants evicted from all causes whatsoever does not exceed one per cent of the whole number. That is an argument which cuts both ways. Mr. Chamberlain uses it to show that the social difficulty cannot be so serious as the Nationalists urge, and that there is no real necessity for a bill which avowedly proceeds upon principles which are revolutionary. Ministers naturally reply that, whatever the principle be, or however subversive of settled doctrines of law and of political economy, if the number of tenants to be restored is so small, the British taxpayer need not fear a heavy bill

These considerations on one side and the other have no effect on the voting. Ministers are bound by their compact with their Irish allies, their supporters are bound by it, and they have carried out their part of the bargain as loyally as the Irish did their part in voting the Budget, which of course has been passed by Irish votes. The majority of 32 is about the present high water mark on a question which is determined by a purely party vote and on party grounds.

A bill which embodied the voluntary instead of the compulsory principle, and which included a scheme of sound finance and due safeguards for the landlord as well as for the tenant, would find a large support among the Conservatives. Mr. Chamberlain said yesterday he would support a voluntary bill. But the Irish Nationalists will have nothing to say to a measure of that kind.

The course of events in Parliament since Sir William Harcourt made his statement and laid down his programme for the remainder of the session has sufficiently shown that, except upon one condition, this programme cannot be executed within the time allowed. Thus far the Opposition have shown themselves determined to debate large measures fully. True, they allowed the Equalization of Rates bill to go to a second reading without a division, but they consumed two sittings usefully in discussing it. They have put down some three hundred amendments to the Evicted Tenants bill, and if the struggle in Committee is continued as it has begun, some weeks might be needed to see this single bill through.

In these circumstances the demand for the immediate use of the closure is again hears Twice already has Sir William Harcourt resolved to apply it, and twice has he had to retreat before an intimation from the Speaker that he was too quick, and that neither the Evicted Tenants bill nor the Equalization of Rates bill had been sufficiently debated. Indeed, Sir William's motion would have excluded both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain from the debate on the Irish bill. Now, however, it is thought a motion may be carried fixing a date on which the Tenents bill shall be reported from Committee. For this the Radicats are impatient. They are always impatient. They are, as a rule, quite right. Most of their measures have a much better chance of being carried, and especially of being approved by the country, if the true character of them be not brought out too clearly by de-

Sir William has, nevertheless, his own notions of lea-tership, and he sticks to them. He is, so umstances permit, a leader who leads. He does not recoil before the threats of such masters of Parliamentary manners and morals so essential to victory as the actual sailing power as Sir Donald Macfarlane, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Storey, Mr. Cobb and the rest, who are always willing to relieve him of all responsibility and to take the control of things into their own hands. Fie has caused it to be understood that the Government do mean to complete their programme. whether it takes to the end of August or to the erd of September.

The Radicals' hope that the House of Lords would reject the Budget has been disappointed. No doubt they would have rejected it on its merits if its merits had been in question. But they were not. The Lord Chancellor admitted that the technical right to reject the bill could not be denied. To exercise it would none the less have been suicidal, and neither Lord Salisbury nor the Duke of Devenshire, who are practically the leaders of this body, was disposed to play the Radical game.

The Duke, while disclaiming any intention of proposing either the rejection or amendment of the bill, stated his objections to it. They are the objections of most moderate and rational men, and of course are not new. He is opposed to graduated taxation, opposed to the theory that property on the death of the possessor reverts to the State, opposed to a policy which will diminish the security of capital, the inducement to save, and the prosperity of the country, which depends upon the liberal and wise use of accumulated capital. He asked for some further explanation of the real object of this new scheme and the extent to which these novel doctrines are to be carried. He got very little. Lord Farrer, one of the high priests of the old-fashioned political economy, defended graduation, but with far less audacity than Sir William Harcourt. Lord Herschell contented himself with disputing the Duke of Devonshire's conclusions and inferences. He does not think the injury to property-owners will be so great as is feared. The first heir to a great estate who has to pay a fine to the State amounting to six or eight years' income will be a better witness on this point than Lord Herschell.

The second reading of the bill for the equalisation of rates affords one more proof of the flabbiness of the Conservative opposition in the presence of a proposal favored by the masses. The bill is a London County Council bill. The Progressive majority of that interesting body framed it. They had two objects. One was to levy a fine on the City-the central division of London, the financial heart of London. The Progressives had the City because it is independent and wants to remain so. The representatives of the greatest commercial community in the world are so blind as not to see the advantage of being governed by the Harrisons and Flemings

At this Season

omething is needed to keep up the appetite, saist digestion and give good, healthful sleep, or these purposes Hood's Sarsaparilla is pecul-

lood's sarsaparilla mm

tarly adapted. As a blood purifier it has no equal, and it is chiefly by its power to make pure blood that it has more pure blood. that it has won such fame as a cure for scrofula, calt rheum, bolls and other similar diseases.

Hood's Pills are efficient and gentle. 25c.

and Macdougals who rule in Spring Gardens. They are to be made to smart for their obsti nacy. The other object, roundly speaking, is to make the West End pay for the East End, the richer for the poorer, and the landlord for the rest of the community. As usual, these Progressive gentlemen proceed by side paths. They levy a rate of sixpence in the pound and distribute the proceedings among the parishes where the rates are heaviest, for certain specified pur-

It is not disputed that the rates are unequal, and that some poor parishes pay more per head rather negligently and very timidly acquiesce But the subject is complicated, and the difficulties are enormous. Instead of attempting to meet which found favor with the late Robin Hood. He, too, took from the rich and gave to the poor, Such apparently is the new political economy, and such is to be the financial policy of the pres claim reinstatement and compensation under this finance. The Conservatives talked against this The number varies from 5,000 to bill while admitting that something ought to be Chamberlain declares that done, but when it came to voting, they allowed

> Mr. Chauncey Depew arrived in London on Thursday, having landed that morning from the steamship Paris, which left New-York last week Wednesday. She and her consort, the New-York, seem to have abandoned the effort to complete the voyage within the week. They no longer deliver either passengers or mails in London on Wednesday. Mr. Depew remains here ten days, then goes to Homburg via Paris. He is in excellent health, and busily engaged in the diffusion among the best people in London of those sound views of American affairs of which the best and the worst are alike in some need. There has been, and is, no little anxiety in English business and in the world of finance about American prospects and American securities. The strike, the conflicts which followed it, the extraordinary sympathy shown by the labor unions with an attack on capital and on society which was absolutely without even a plausible pretext, the connivance of the local authorities, the slowness of the Federal authorities—all these things have disturbed the mind of the British investor in American securities. He has been of late years a timid investor, and since these por tentous events in the West, and all through long depression of business and the silver and tariff struggles, he has been asking himself whether the bottom has really dropped out in America. Mr. Depew has made it his business to assure him that it has not, and Mr. Depew's reputation for knowledge and sense and judgnent stands so high that his assurances have a beneficial effect on English financial opinions.

BRITANNIA AGAIN A WINNER.

EASILY DEFEATING THE VIGILANT IN THE RACE OFF PENZANCE.

THE PRINCE'S VACHT WON BY 6 MINUTES AN 23 SECONDS, CORRECTED TIME-A COLLISION

Penzance, July 28 -A light and variable breez made the American centreboarder Vigilant an east sidering the gentleness of the breeze, was fast, the Britannia averaging nearly eight knots an hour She won by 5 minutes and 13 seconds, actual time with an allowance of 1 minute and 10 seconds corrected time. The forty-rater Coreair entered the contest, with not the remotest hope of winning one prize of \$300 and a silver cup valued at \$75, and for

The race was mainly in the open channel. The vachts might have been seen distinctly from start to finish from the picturesque eminence shores of Mount's Bay, particularly St. Michael's Mount, if a fog had not rolled in from the channel and shut out all objects affoat. The sea was unruffled when the visitors, who had come from all over England, swarmed down to the shores of the bay. The course was fairer for the American yacht probably than any other British one she has sailed over, in the matter of turns and the length of the legs. It formed an equilateral triangle, each side of which was eight and one third miles were only five turns. Manoeuvring was thus not

The wind was light from the south, and, instead "choppy channel sea" so frequently referred to in British racing reports, there was a short swell on. The sky was rather cloudy. The gentle breeze enabled the yachts to carry their club topsails and large jib topsails. The Satanita, whose skipper was ordered by telegraph to enter the yacht in the race, did not take part in the contest, as she had sailed for Falmouth before her orders arrived. The Satanita will take aboard some new racing spars at Falmouth and get ready for the battle on Monday As is inevitably the case when more than two yachts take part in a race, there was sharp and hazardous manoeuvring for the line. It was a quick, exciting start. The gun boomed at 10 o'clock, and 10 seconds later the Corsair crossed the line. Her skipper and Captain Carter, of the Britannia, indulged in a little "jockeying" to get the weather berth. A serious collision between the Britannia

induiged in a little "jockeying" to get the weather berth. A serious collision between the Britannia and Vigilant was barely averted. They were both on the port reach. The Vigilant was just about overlapping the Britannia when the cutter loffed and crossed the centreboarder's bows. This is contrary to racing rules. Captain Haff, if he had kept on his course, would have run the cutter down. He sheered the Vigilant off to the north, and she just missed poking her bowsprit through the Britannia mainsail. The contestants were timed thus at the start. Britannia, 10:17, Vigilant, 10:23.

It was a reach with the wind forward of the port beam to Mousehole, the first mark. The Britannia had the kind of breeze in which she has frequently worsted the Vigilant, and she was first around the flagboat off Mousehole, with one minute and twenty-five seconds to her credit. Time—Britannia, 11:330; Vigilant, 11:32-55. It was another reach to the eastward, to Porthleven, with the wind forward the starboard beam. The Britannia increased her lead by one minute and twenty-seconds, and was two minutes and forty-five seconds and was two minutes and of the property of the Britannia picked up thirty-seven seconds, and was two minutes and eight seconds astern of the Briton at the home mark. Time—Britannia, 1:14:22. Vigilant, 1:16:30. The Corsair was half an hour astern, and thereafter nobody manifested any Interest in her progress.

The wind had shifted to the south, making it a beat or the first leg of the second round. Splunakers were gathered in. The Britannia school off to the eastward on the starboard tack, crossing the bows of the Vigilant, which had gone on the port tack rounding the home mark. A haze shut off the racers from the spectators ashore. It was estimated that when they rounded the Mousehole mark the Britannia was leading by two minutes and five seconds. A light wind came out of the southwest, dissipating the mists, and it was then seen that the yachts were reaching for Porthleven.—Time at Porthleven—Britannia, 1:2:10; Vig

Mr. Gould, in an interview after the race, unhesitatingly admitted that the Vigilant was fairly beaten, the Britannia baving won on her merits. The light wind suited the Britannia better than it did the Vigilant.

The Vigilant's mainsail has not yet been altered. It is now in the hands of Wilson, the sailmaker, of Southampton. It is doubtful that the Vigilant will race at Plymouth on Wednesday, but she will be prepared for the special race from Cowes to Falmouth, which takes place on Monday, July 30.

SIGNOR TANLONGO ACQUITTED THE EX-PRESIDENT AND OTHER OFFICIALS OF THE BANCA ROMANA FOUND NOT

GUILTY OF FRAUD. Rome, July 28.—The trial of Signor Tanlongo, ex-President of the Banca Romana, and the other President of the Banca Romana, and the other officials of that institution who were accused of fraudulent practices, was concluded to-day, the jury bringing in a verdict of acquittal. The verdict was received with applause by the spectators in the courtroom, and the defendants were at once set at liberty. Signor Tanlongo and his associate defendants, were warmly congratulated upon leaving the court.

BISHOP KEANE TO START FOR HOME. Rome, July 28.-Bishop Keane, of the Catholic University at Washington, will leave here for home on Monday. He has had audiences with the Pope and interviews with Cardinal Rampolla several times since his arrival here, and expresses himself as greatly pleased with his reception.

CLOSURE TO BE APPLIED.

THE THIRD READING OF THE EVICTED

TENANTS BILL SET FOR AUGUST 11. PLATFORM OF THE CONSERVATIVES-THE PRO-

POSED DINNER TO SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT-REVOLT AGAINST "BEN" TILLETT-LYNCHING IN THE SOUTH-THE

CZAREWITCH GOES HOME

London, July 28.-The Cabinet have decided that the only possible course to be taken in order to secure the passage of the Evicted Tenants bill is a summary application of closure. Simple as the btil is, scores of amendments have been filed to each clause. The Conservatives have con-

tributed most of these, but the Parnellite members have submitted some drastic proposals which will involve a long debate if the Ministry allow them to fe discussed. For instance, John J. bill, power to make an unlimited grant to a reustated tenant for the purpose of rebuilding his ouse, sowing his crops, purchasing stock, etc.; rocks. and William Redmond has an amendment which proposes that a planter tenant refusing to give up his holding shall pay compensation to the

evicted tenant under the act of 1870. Debate on such amendments as these would be amendments relate to reinstatement of tenants in cases where landlords are in possession. Sir propose a time limit for each clause, with final losure of the committee stage on August 7. This programme contemplates a division on the third of debate will undoubtedly be held by the Peers as an additional justification of the rejection of the bill by the House of Lords.

Electoral Executive Committee, giving quotations from the speeches of the leaders of the Conservative party in Parliament. These quotations have been rightly interpreted as comprising the official programme and platform upon which the Opposition will appeal to the country. The compliation received the approval of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour before its publication, these leaders preferring this method of indirect declaration to a signed manifesto, the idea apparently being that anything contained therein which may be objectionable to certain classes or factions may be the more easily repudiated, should such a course seem advisable

Besides the old shibboleth of union of Church and State, a strong army and navy, etc., a new Aliens I'll, the transfer of poor and school rates from local charges to the Imperial Exchequer, small holdings. As an additional sop, Statiand is to get local control of private bill legislation expected to see them go down at any moment in and Ireland is to have local government on a popular basis. The programme is designed to in the world would not induce him to go driving ffer every electoral force some inducement to again with the Emperor. support the Conservative policy. The plan is eyed askance by the Conservative press and recived with feers by the Liberal papers.

ome at the outset of the preparations. This expression of feeling has so disturbed the managers of the affair that they have approached Rochard Haldane, M. P., Lord Rosebery's in-Str William Harcourt will also take occasion to

Resebery.
It is also learned that two Ministerial Pyers, the Marquis of Ripon and the Earl of Kimberley, have complained to Sir William Harcourt of his recent reference to Lord Resebry's ownership of racehorses, characterizing it as an act of dissionality to his chief. Rumor does not give Sir William's reply to this complaint, but Ministerial Members of Fardamont hear from time to time. Members of Parliament hear from time to time stories of his having practically supersed of hord Rosebery as chief of the Cabinet, his superfor knowledge of business combined with a degree of

seat in Parliament at the coming general elec-

dergone examination before the Royal Agricul-tural Commission, where he described the posttural Commission, where he described the post-tion of the farmers in the United States in re-spect to mortgage. Mr. Atkinson, in speaking of the examination, says he offered no personal opinion, but merely told what he knew. He is here for rest, and is not certain when he will re-turn to America.

The International Conference of Textile Work-The International Conference of Textile Workers has had a four days' session at Manchester this week. The British delegates to the conference represented 150,000 members, and the French. American and others, 23,000. Mr. Howard, secretary of the American Spinners' Association, advised the delegates to follow the example of his association and boycott all political parties or factions. The conference passed a resolution declaring for an eight-hour day, and invited the Governments of America and Europe to abolish the laws alleged to be restricting freedom, which were driving the workingmen to seek illegal were driving the workingmen to seek illega

A mass-meeting of London dockmen was held on Thursday to express their discontent with the leadership of "Ben" Tillett. Tillett was present and attempted to make a speech, but he was hooted off the platform and his resignation demanded. Several speakers accused Tillett of spending his salary of \$600 a year in reckless living while his supporters were starved. Tillett's influence as an agitator has waned greatly.

G. W. Smalley's article in "Harper's Maga-G. W. Smalley's article in "Harper's Magazine," in which he claims the distinction of having originated a telegraph system of war correspondence, the credit of which has hitherto been given to "The Daily News" through Archibaid Forbes, is indixnantly denied by Sir John Robinson, manager of "The Daily News." Sir John says that The New-York Tribune and "The Daily News" exchanged dispatches during the Franco-German war of 1870. Though the dispatches of The Tribune were of great value, he says, it was not Mr. Smalley who suggested the lavish use of the telegraph. The bulk of the dispatches were supplied by "The Daily News" own correspondents. Mr. Smalley's statements, Sir John declares, are greatly at variance with own correspondents. Mr. Smalley's statements, Sir John declares, are greatly at variance with the facts. "The Westminster Gazette" supports Sir John Robinson, but all of the newspaper men who were concerned in the matter of supplying "The Daily News" with dispatches in 1870 know that it was the enterprise of the American paper which gave the English Journals the impetus to get them out of their customers, log trot.

The sneering comments of a section of the English and Irish press upon the recent visit of the pugilist, Corbett, to Ballinrobe, where he gave a performance in ald of a chapel in course of erection there, have elicited a letter from Michael Davitt. The newspapers characterized the performance as that of "founding a pugilistic chapel." Mr. Davitt explains that the performance was not pugilistic, but theatrical and was conducted by the same company which performed with Corbett in the Drury Lane Theatre. "Is there anything wrong," asks Mr. Davitt, "in giving the proceeds of the performance for the purpose of building a chapel?"

The Macon, Ga. correspondent of "The Spec-

tomary log trot.

The Macon, Ga., correspondent of "The Spectator" sends to that paper a denial from Governor Northen of a story of the lynching and flaying of a negro in that State. In the course of the denial Governor Northen writes:

I am thoroughly disgusted with the course of the English papers. I am satisfied that they do not want to know the truth.

want to know the truth.

To this "The Spectator" answers that these and other tales of a woman being rolled in a barrel bristling with nails negro children being lynched for trivial offences, etc., come from American correspondents who are supplying falsehoods to the English press for the sake of obtaining a few dollars. "The Spectator" adds:

We are glad to get reliable contradiction of such stories. Princess Alix of Hesse the flancee of the

Czarewitch, has completed her course of tuition in the doctrines of the Greek Church, and her tutor has started for Russia with the Czarewitch, satisfied that the Princess is thoroughly converted.

The departure of the Czarewitch is a great elief to the anxiety of the police authorities.

Although he was carefully guarded by private detectives, he often eluded them for night visits to London, returning to Windsor at an early hour in the morning with a single attendant and sometimes allone, much to the consternation of those charged with his activities.

tion of those charged with his safety. Sir Augustus Harris, manager of the Drury Lane Theatre: Mr and Mrs. Daly and Miss Rehan will sail for New-York on board the steamer Paris on August 4.

THE KAISER'S DIVERSIONS.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS BY HIS GUESTS ON THE HOHENZOLLERN.

A HAZARDOUS DRIVE THE VON KOTZE SCANDAL -CLERICALS AND THE ANTI-JESUIT LAW-

Berlin, July 28.-The weather has been so fine for the last ten days that Emperor William has decided to extend his yachting cruise northward. Clancy wants to give the arbitrators, under the Professor Guessfeldt, his tutor in geology, accompanies him whenever he lands and helps him in his studies of the formation of Norwegian Guessfeldt wrote to a friend here this week an interesting description of an evening aboard the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern. The company is often entertained, he says, with eccentric variety performances in which Count Philipp zu Eulenburg, the new Ambassador to almost interminable. About two-thirds of the 350 Austria-Hungary, appears dressed as a skald and sings and plays Norse ballads. The Ambassador has a fine voice and such ability in verse-making that his old enemy on the "Kladderdatsch" lampooned him as Count Troubadour -- a name which still sticks to him. The Emperor's aide, Major von Hillsen, comes out in a swallow-tall coat and reading of the bill, on August 11. This throttling large square pantaloons, and with a huge magic wand directs mock spiritualistic scances

Kiderlen-Wächter, Prussian Minister to Hamburg, in clown's attire, acts as famulus, and the painter, Saltzmann, assumes the part of the medium who is known as Uncle Hermann. Saltzmann also gives exhibitions of rapid sketching, in which he caricatures members of the company and friends at home, while the Ambassador to Austria-Hungary plays the piano. Kiderlen-Wachter has made a great hit with his comic rongs and in burlesquing the leading German actors. Most evenings are passed with entertainment of this sort. Besides his excursions with Guessfeldt, the Emperor often takes long afternoon walks with Saltzmana

The Bergen "Post" tells a remarkable story of a mad drive taken by the Emperor recently from Voss to Stalhelm, a distance of about twenty seven miles, which he covered in two and a half hours, or two hours less than the usual time. the Witerate vote, old age pensions and the stopped only once on the way. The conchman told the bystanders in Stalhelm that it was th time he was sure he would never live to tell the tale. The pace was killing to the horses, and he the last half hour. He added that all the money

Herr von Lucanus, Chief of the Emperor's Civil Cabinet, appeared on Tuesday for the first time at a Prussian Cabinet Council. He was present by the Emperor's order. The anonymous The proposed dinner to Sir William Harcourt letter scandal was up for discussion and the next Wednesday bids fair to be a fizzle. A num. letter scandal was up for discussion and the career of you Kotze was reviewed at length. The presence of Lucanus excited adverse will neither attend nor have anything to do with the affair if it is to be turned into an Anti-Rosebery demonstration, as it promised to be-part in the deliberations of the Council and atpart in the deliberations of the total invi-tended the meeting only in response to an invi-tation. The denial is guarded. At Court it is tation. The denial is guarded, and instructed by the nderstood that Lucanus was instructed by the imperor to lay before the Council the whole oldence in the Katza are or to lay before the Council the whole ce in the Katze case and ask the advice of strongly opposed to Kotze's reappearance in Ber-

At a meeting of the Clerical party's varied groups this week Professor Schäffler announced in the name of the Ultramontanes that they would refuse to accept the Federal Council's resolution authorizing the return of the Redemptorists as long as the ban against the Jesuits should be maintained. Immediately after stories of his having practically supersed dolord. Rosebery as chief of the Cabinet, his superior the opening of the Reichstag the Deputies of knowledge of business combined with a degree of "bluff" verging upon insolence making him master of the situation. I. H. Parnell, elder brother of the late Charles
Stewart Parnell, will be a candidate for

will be a candidate for an Irish ent at the coming general elec- held last night to consider the progress. held last night to consider the progress of the beer hovesti and steady the ranks of the boy-cotters. In all there was only one rallying cry: "Not a drop of Ring beer in the workshop or family." The intense heat here has given, the beer trade a boom, but the Social Democrats keep dry and give no sign of breaking their pledges. The Ring brewers argue that with time the boy-cotters will drop away gradually from their leaders, and that, without any formal declaration, the boy-cott will wither away under the scorching August sun. Several of the smaller brewers in this district have told the big brewers that, unless compensated seen for their losses, they must yield to the boy-cotters.

The Conservative newspapers continue to attack the Government for the laxity of its measures against the Anarchists and its tolerance of the Social Democrats. The Saxon and Bayarian authorities are certainly setting examples of exceptional severity Singing societies rifle clubs and bicycle and rowing associations which are suspected of Socialist leanings are being suppressed right and left. Doubtless many of these organizations are modelled after those founded in the days preceding the revolution of 1848, when the Democrats used shooting, singing, athietic and other festivals for appeading the propaganda. The Saxon police found evidences of disloyalty in the songs of the Federated Singers' Congress in Mittwedda, and heard what they regarded as treasonable conversation among the delegates. They at once dissolved the meeting. In Nuremberg the holding of the festival of song has been prohibited. The Conservative newspapers contin been prohibited. -

RAVAGES OF THE PLAGUE IN CHINA. A HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DEATHS

FROM IT IN THE CANTON DISTRICTS. London, July 28—A dispatch from Hong Kong says that an official report issued there gives the number of persons who died in the plague in Canton districts as 120 000.

---THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT PROROGUED. RESULT OF THE INQUIRY INTO THE MISCOUNT OF THE VOTE ON THE JAURES AMENDMENT

IN THE CHAMBER. Paris, July 28. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies were formally prorogued to-day, the decree closing the session being read in the Senate by M. Guerin, Minister of Justice, and in the Chamber

by Premier Dupuy.

Prior to the closing of the session of the Chamber of Deputies, President Burdeau announced the reof Deputies, President Burdeau announced the result of the Inquiry as to the miscount of the vote
on M. Jaures's amendment on Wednesday. M. Burdeau stated that it had been found that some
members had put two and some three voting papers
into the ballot-box, instead of one, as was required.
He said that the secretaries had also made mistakes
in counting the votes.
M. Rounnet said that, therefore, the Governmen
majority on the amendment seemed to have been
reduced to a single vote, instead of being forty, as
had been announced.

A CANADIAN ORATOR'S VIEWS CONDEMNED Toronto, July 28.-The sentiment uttered by Colonel G. T. Denison at the Imperial Federation meeting in London, England, is emphatically repudlated by the

London, Engiand, is emphatically repudiated by the Canadian press. "The Giobe" says:

It is well enough to go to London and boast of our loyalty, even in the hyperfervid tones in which Colone! Denison sees fit to do so; but it is no proof of our loyalty to sitr up th-will against the people who live alongside us for 4,000 miles, and with whom, despite all talk of federation and preferential tartite for the Empire, we must continue to do, as we are glad to be doing, an enormous amount of trade. It is folly of the wildest description to say that peace is maintained between Great Britian and the United States only through fear of the British Navy and 5,000,000 Canadians. It is speeches from such rash, fire-eating lingos as Colone! Denison that make many Americans hate Engiand and incidentally dislike, perhaps, even Canada.

"The News" says: "The News" says:

Colonel G. T. Denimon, speaking in London, said the Americans are only restrained from declaring war against Great Britan through fear of the Brit-ish Navy and 5,000,000 Canadians. As men of sense, we know that the United States would not, save under great provocation or in order to secure some under great provocation or in order to secure some enormous advantage, engage in a conflict with the British and Canadian forces combined. But to say

MANHATTAN BEACH

that fear of these forces is the sole pledge for ab-stention from hostilities is absurd. "The Star" says:

The Colonel talks sheer nonsense. When he gets on his anti-United States hobby, his prejudices run away with his common-sense. Loyalty is well enough, but it is not proved by blackguarding a friendly neighbor.

TWO STEAMERS SUNK IN COLLISION. THE CASTOR AND THE HETTY LOST-BOTH CREWS SAVED.

London, July 28.—The Dutch steamer Castor came into collision with the German steamer Ernst, bound for Algon Pay, off Sandgate, last night, and was sunk. Her crew were saved.

The wreckage and parcels of bacon, etc., which floated ashore at Whitby yesterday were from the steamer Hetty, which was sunk in a collision with the steamer John Johnasson. The Hetty's crew were saved. The John Johnasson was only slightly damaged.

EVERYTHING QUIET IN HAWAII. ALL PARTIES ACCEPTING THE REPUBLIC AS AN ESTABLISHED GOVERNMENT.

San Francisco, July 28.-The United Press correspondent at Honolulu, writing under date of July 21, his letter coming by the steamer Australia, which arrived here this morning, says politics are quiet. All parties appear to accept the Republic as an established Government, and to acquiesce in the fact that the Queen's is a lost cause. Neither of the English royalist dailies here has lately expressed any desire or hope for her restoration. Bush and Nawahi, in their little native papers, still expect natives to cling to hope until the commission to Washington is heard from.

It is evident that large numbers of natives will spen take the care.

chington is heard from.

is evident that large numbers of natives will take the oath and register for voting. The symmetr has appointed boards of registration examiners in all districts in preparation for

WANTS FACTS ABOUT THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL

London, July 28.-Lord Kimberley has instructed the British Ambassador at Washington to furnish the Foreign Office with a report on Senator Mor-gan's bill on the Nicaragua Canal, especially in ref-erence to Senator Dolph's motion to abrogate the

MR. CARNEGIE THINKS PROTECTION USE-LESS.

London, July 28.-In an interview published in The Engineering Review," Andrew Carnegle is quoted as saying that the United States, in his opin-ion, does not now require protection, which he thinks is of little use for revenue purposes, manu-factured imports having fallen so low.

Cowes, July 28.-The steel schooner yacht Lasca. ownet by John E. Brooks, of New-York, after having been thoroughly scrubbed, painted and other-wise put in order, left her slip to-day and anchored

THE LASCA IN COWES HARBOR.

TROUBLE OVER BAD INDORSEMENTS. CITY BANKS HAVING AN EXPERIENCE WITH

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT SIGNATURES. Some of the banks of this city are experiencing considerable trouble at present on account of several fraudulent indorsements of checks. The whole amounts involved are not large about \$10,000. Two years ago August Schacht, of No. 134 Water-st., cashed a small check for A. P. Sechrist, at that time manager of the Railroad Equipment and Publishing Company, of No. 330 Pearl-st. He cashed other checks for the same man at various times after this, and deposited them in the Southern National Bank. The checks were mostly those railroad companies in favor of the Railroad Equipment and Publishing Company, and they

were indorsed by Sechrist as "manager." checks were all paid. checks were all paid.

Three months ago the Southern National Bank was requested to redeem one of the checks by the Lincoln National Bank, on the ground that the indorsement was fraudulent. Other banks presented the same claims. The Southern National Bank fell back on its customer, and an inquiry was begun to find whether or not Sechrist was entitled to indorse and cash the checks. The Railroad Equipment and Publishing Company said that he was not, and that the company had not received value for the checks. The Southern National Bank promptly redeemed the checks to the banks on which they were drawn. Mr. Scacht deposited with the Southern National ample security for the amount of all the checks cashed by him for Sechrist. The Southern National induced the other banks to hold the money refunded to them as special deposits pending the determination of the legal question invoiced so as to insure Schacht against loss in the event of his being able to establish the validity of the indorsement. Sechrist, who indorsed the notes, disappeared.

To determine whether Sechrist had the right to indorse the checks suit was brought by the Railroad Equipment and Publishing Company against the Lincoln National Bank to recover the value of four checks drawn in its favor the New-York. New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company against the Lincoln National Bank to recover the value of four checks drawn in its favor the New-York. New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company against the Lincoln National Bank to recover the value of four checks drawn in its favor. The case will be appealed, and cases of the same kind will be brought against other banks. Three months ago the Southern National Bank

----THEY CUT TELEGRAPH CABLES.

A GANG OF MEN FOUND AT WORK IN A VAULT UNDER THE HOPPMAN HOUSE.

Telegraphic and cable service has been interfered with the past two weeks by a gang of men whose seat of operations has been the vault under that portion of the Hoffman House which has been recently forn down. In this vault several of the cir-cuits of the Western Union, the Pastal Telegraph, the Commercial Cable and the Gold and Stock com-panies ended. Since the buildings have been razed to the ground the vault has been easy of access to the many people who have made a practice of pick-ing word, etc., and the workmen have been so busy hat the entrance to the vault has been left un-

Last week the Commercial Cable Company's cable Last week the Commercial Cable Company's cable was cut, and eight or ten feet carried away, and business was delayed for two hours. On Thursday the cable of the Western Union Company was cut, and a part containing thirteen wires was carried off. The break was traced to the vault under the old Hoffman House, and repairs were made. Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock. Superintendent Jacobson, whose office is at Broadway and Twenty-sixth-st, discovered that three circuits were open, and at once decided that the cable in the vault under the Hoffman House had been cut again. He secured Policeman Repper, of the West Thirtieth-st, station. Together they hurried to the corner of Twenty-fifth-st, and Broadway, and made their way to the vault. In it were found four men, one of whom was busily engaged in cutting the cable. They had severed one portion, which left the circuit open, and were working at another part. In all twelve feet would have been cut off had not the thieves been discovered.

At the sight of the policeman the men made a break, and the one who had been at work cutting the sails dropped a lineman's nippers and was the first to escape.

Repper selzed two of the men, one of whom had been holding a section of the severed wire, while Jacobson selzed a third, in the mean time, Jacobson's prisoner in thim and ran away, while one of Repper's prisoners shook himself loose and escaped, With the remaining prisoner Repper went to the West Thirtieth-st station bouse. The prisoner, who was a German, sooke little English in answer to Streent Flannery's questions, he said he was Emil Glum, thirty-two years old, a butcher, living at No. 213 East Forty-ninth-st. Superintendent Jacobson made the charge against kin, and he was locked up. He refused to tell who his companions were. The penalty is three years' imprisonment, or \$1,000 fine, or both. The service was delayed for four hours, in consequence of the cutting of the cable.

Inspector Morris, of the company, said that the men sold the wires. was cut, and eight or ten feet carried away, and

CROWDS AT BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST. One of the best entertainments around New-York Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn. It is so easy to reach and the transportation is so cheap that thousands visit the grounds daily. An immense under-taking like this requires for its continuance an extaking like this requires for its continuance an extraordinary amount of public support. It has been the good fortune of Messrs. Cody and Salsbury to secure this up to the present time, with good praspects for the continuation of success, the audiences of late having increased fully 20 per cent. Many improvements in various features of the entertainment are noted, and the portrayals of life in the Wild West are given with greater finish and accuracy of detail than at first. New incidents heighten the general effect and help to make this one of the most remarkable and colossal, as well as instructive, entertainments ever seen.

The Eighth Avenue Bank, a State institution, has een organized and is doing business at Twentythird-st, and Eighth-ave. The president is Walston H. Brown, of No. 20 Nassau-st, Andrew McLean, of H. Brown, of No. 20 Nassau-st, Andrew McLean, of No. 40 Broome-st., is vice-president, and Floyd S. Patterson, formerly receiving teller of the Western, National Bank, is cashier. The directors are Walston il. Brown, Police Commissioner John C. Sneehan, Andrew McLean, E. T. Smith, F. S. Pemberton, A. J. Appel, Charles A. Johnson, A. J. Spruter, V. M. Wilcox, C. A. Hare and Joseph Levy. The bank has a nominal capital of \$100,000, of which to per cent has been paid in. It has not yet succeeded in securing a Clearing House agent.

THE EIGHTH AVENUE BANK ORGANIZED.

REPORTS OF SAVINGS BANKS

CONDITION OF BROOKLYN INSTITUTIONS

FIGURES FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS FILED AT ALBANY-HOW THE MONEY OF THE POOR IS INVESTED.

Albany, July 28.—The annual report ending June 30, of the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn, shows; Recourses—Bonds and mortgages, \$237,500; stock investments (market value), \$132,141; cash on hand and on expent, \$47,794; other assets, \$5,933; total, \$421,398. Label lites—Amount due depositors, \$408,083; surplus, \$13,25; total, \$421,398.

total, \$421,008.

Cash transactions during year ending June 30.

Cash transactions during year ending June 30.

Ceptra-Cash on hand and on deposit July 1, 1803, \$44.25, from deposits, not including interest credited, \$203,241, from micreas on loans, deposits and investments, \$15.50, from mortgages, \$32,400, from redemption of stocks, \$15.50, payments—To depositors, including interest, \$233,222; for loans on bond and mortgages, \$25,000, for stocks and bonds purchased (con., \$33,156; for salartes, \$2,200, for other expenses of the bank, \$1,540, for interest, \$250, other payments, \$33,1565.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1804, 2,456; smount deposited during the year, \$208,215; amount withdrawn during the year, \$208,225; amount of each account July 1, 1804, \$166.

The report of the Kings County Savings Institut

tion of Brooklyn shows:

Resources—Bonds and mortgages, \$2,855,979; steck eventments (market value), \$1,724,183; banking house and for centimated value), \$8,000; cash on hand and on a posit, \$452,035; other assets, \$25,005; total, \$3,152,85; bindiffices—Amount due depositors, \$4,72,765; surplus \$470,168, other liabilities, \$0.50; total, \$5,152,883; surplus \$470,168, other liabilities, \$0.50; total, \$5,152,883.

\$479.148, other liabilities. \$550, total, \$5,152.883.
Cash diamentions during year: Receipts—Cash on hass and on deposit fully 1. 1853, \$273.937. from deposits, as including interest credited, \$1,165.336, from interest loans, deposits and investments. \$227.143, from rents et real estate, \$186, from morigages. \$307.650, from refers into a forcks, \$540,060, from stocks \$405.513.500 other receipts. \$51; total, \$2.335,213. Farments—To deposited including interest, \$1,711.031, for loans on bonds and morigages. \$33,100. for stocks. \$14,200 for other sand bonds purchased (out), \$106.412; for salaries, \$11,200 for other sand morigages.

(out), \$106.412; for salaries, \$11,200 for other sand morigages.

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(out), \$106.412; for salaries, \$11,200 for other sand morigages.

(out), \$106.412; for salaries, \$11,200, for other sand morigages.

(out), \$100.512; for salaries, \$11,200, \$1,200.513; \$2,300.513; \$1,200.513; Number of open accounts, July 1, 1894, 11.170, among deposited during the year, \$1,100.330, amount withdraw during the year, \$1,711.031; average amount of each count, July 1, 1894, \$418.

The annual report ending June 30 of the Dime

Savings Bank of Brooklyn shows:

Savings Bank of Brooklyn shows:

Resources—Bonds and mortgages \$9,169,992; stock a vestments (market value), \$6,132,259; hanking house and to testimented value), \$6,132,259; hanking house and lot (estimated value), \$6,000,000; cash on hand and on deposit, \$1,240,362; other assets, \$161,077; totel, \$19,644,720; trainings—Amount due depositors, \$13,31,071; surplu, \$1,633,705; total, \$19,944,720.

Cash transactions during year: Receipts—Cash on hand and on deposit (July 1, 1893), \$1,629,331; from deposits and investments, \$764,065; from reas of real estate, \$2,833; from mortgages, \$461,050; from reas of real estate, \$2,833; from mortgages, \$461,050; from positors, including interest, \$6,425,780; for loans on book and mortgages, \$906,300; for stocks and bonds purchased (cost, \$1,040,989; for salaries, \$49,250; for other payments, \$156, cash on hand and on deposit (June 30, 1814). \$1,210,302; total, \$9,094,849.

Number of open accounts, Joly 1, 1894, 55,629; amount withdraw during the year, \$6,425,780; average amount of each secount, July 1, 1894, \$20.

The report of the Bushwick Savings Bank & Brooklyn shows:

Resources Bonds and mortgages, \$407,050; stock investments imarket value, \$221,285; cach on hand and on the posit, \$46,417, other assets, \$5,449, total, \$481,299, Listel Amount due depositors, \$449,402, surplus, \$11,96; total, \$481,299.

total, \$681,208.

Cash transactions during year: Receipts—Cash on hand and on deposits (July 1, 1860), \$36,612, from deposits, and including interest credited, \$276,749; from interest of loans, deposits and investments, \$31,000, from montaines, \$38,750, from re-lemption of stocks, \$3,000; from stock sold, \$15,000, other receipts, \$1, total, \$40,000, Payments—To depositors, including interest, \$327,706, for loans on bonds and mortcages, \$23,259; for salaries, \$3,002; for other expenses of the bank, \$550; for interest, \$300,000, and on deposit clums 30, 1861, \$300; cash on hand and on deposit clums 30, 1861, \$490; cash on hand \$46,418; total, \$401,805.

Number of open accounts July 1 1894, 2521; anough teposited during the year, 8221,749; shown withdraw luring the year, 8227,769; average amount of each account July 1, 1884, 8227.

The report of the East New-York Savings Bank

Resources—Blonds and mortanges, \$400,520; stock investments improve value, \$200,231; banking house and intestinated value, \$20,000; cash on hand and on depost, \$64,007, other assets, \$11,520, total \$45,031. Limitate-Amount due Repostings, \$750,400; surplus, \$67,315; other (setImated value) \$20.000 cash on band and on depost, \$94.907, other assets, \$11.500, total \$80.311, Liabilities. Amount due depositions, \$750,400, surplus, \$67.315, other liabilities, \$6,500, total, \$30.311.

Cash transactions during year: Receipts Cash on hand and on deposit Guly 1, 1883, \$17.838, from deposits not including interest credited, \$314.212, from interest of hours, deposits and investments, \$12.109, from redsmit real estate, \$758, from mortanger, \$52.400, from redsmitten of stocks, \$16.800, foral, \$144.000, Payments—To depositors, including interest, \$307.000, for boars an book and mortgages, \$66.000, for salaries, \$3.000, for other strenges, of the lank, \$1.000, as in human and on decade. Number of open accounts July 1 1894, 1.221; amount deposited during the year, \$214,212; amount withdrawn during the year, \$516,212; amount of each secount July 1, 1894, 8227.

THE COURTS.

Judge Parker, of the Supreme Court, has given & decision establishing the absolute ownership in the Church of the Strangers of a fund of \$26,000, which the case was decided in its favor. The case will be appealed, and cases of the same kind will be brought against other banks.

The matter is of interest because of the length of time which elapsed between the payment of the checks and the making of the alleged fraudulent indersement. An effort was made at a recent seasion of the Legislature to pass an act limiting the since within which lanks on which checks are nt of the church, which it was obliged to l Dr. Deems started the fund with a subscription of \$100. The scheme did not prove successful, and only

Dr. Deems started the fund with a subscription of 15.000. The scheme did not prove successful, and only 15.000 was subscribed. The gifts were absolute, the only condition being imposed upon them ceing that the fund should be used by the trustees as the property of the church. William H. Vanderbilt became interested in the scheme, and as Dr. Deem was not successful in it, he took the 15.000 and substituted for it six second mortgage bonds of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Raitroad Company, of the value of 25.000. These bonds were registered in the name of Dr. Deems, and were held in trust for the church, for the purpose of meeting the ground rent.

Under the will of Dr. Deems he appointed as his executors Marion J. Verdery, Frank M. Deems and Edward M. Deems. They were directed by the provisions of his will to transfer the bonds in question to the trustees of the church, to be held in trust for the church, the interest to be used for the church to remain a church of free sittings in perpetuity. The executors transferred the bonds in the trustees of the church, but a question arose at the what uses the fund could be devoted, and a friendity suit was brought for the purpose of having the court construe the meaning of the trust and the ownership of the bonds. Judge Parker decided that the trustees may apply the Income and principal in their discretion to the religious uses and benefits of the church.

WILL OF KAUFMAN HIRSCH SUSTAINED The will of Kaufman Hirsh, the wealthy East Side Hebrew who was sometimes called "Crast Hirsh" because of his eccentricities, has been subtained by Surrogate Arnold. Hirsh died in Detained by Surrogate Arnold. Hirsh died in December, 1833. He left real estate valued at half a
million dollars, and personal property of the value
of \$300,000. He made his fortune speculating in real
estate. Like his father, Kaufman livrsh married
twice. His first wife was Amelia Reiss, and his
second wife Sophia Elkin, both of whom died without issue. After the death of his second wife foold man went to live with his brother's wife. Ma
Panny Hirsh, and remained with her until he died
He executed a will on August 3, 1836, making prevision for a number of his relatives. Mrs. Hannel
Linden, a half sister, was not mentioned in the
will. She contested the probate of the will, alleging
that it had been procured by undue influence on the
part of the relatives with whom he had passed the
last years of his life, and that he was not mentally
in a condition to make a will when it was executed.

Surrogate Arnold holds that the will must be sustained, and that the charges of undue influence cannot be upheld. BURGLARS ROBBING RAILWAY STATIONS Asbury Park, N. J., July 28.-Burglars early this morning entered the ticket office and baggatticket office they stole about \$100. They broke open a number of trunks and values, taking all the valuables they could find. The burgiars gained at trance to the place by cutting out a panel of the door and then springing the lock. Within the last few days several stations on the road have been robbed.



"From early childhood I suffered by three a line of the medicines afforded only temporary relief, tried Dr. Pierco's Piensant Pollets, naking three at night and then one "Pellets, naking three at night and two after dinner every day for two weeks and then one "Pellet" suffered by the medicines afforded only temporary relief, tried Dr. Pierco's Piensant Pollets, naking three at night and two after dinner every day for two weeks and then one "Pellet" every day for two months. I have in six months is creased in solid fiesh, two 1 yes is pounded in solid fiesh, two 1 yes is pounded in the period of the pellet "exception of the pellet" every six pounded in solid fiesh, two 1 yes is pounded in solid fiesh, two 1 yes is pounded in solid fiesh, two 1 yes is pounded in the pellet "exception of the pellet" every six pounded in solid fiesh, two 1 yes is pounded in the pellet "exception of the pellet" every first pellet "exception of the pellet" exception of the pellet "exception of the pellet "exception of the pellet" exception of the pellet "exception of the pellet "exception of the pellet

meals have completely disappeared have completely yours.

John H NUBern

U. S. Inspector of Immigrat